

CIRCULAR.

ROOMS OF THE OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, COLUMBUS, Dec. 20, 1853.

With a view to the formation of a "nucleus," around which may hereafter be collected an extensive and interesting cabinet, containing specimens of most of the agricultural and mineral products in Ohio, to be arranged for inspection in the rooms of the State Board, at Columbus, the undersigned knows of no better means of reaching the farmers of Ohio, than through the medium of the "local press" of the various counties.

He would therefore invite the following persons, they having been successful competitors at the late County Fair of Wood county, to contribute to the articles mentioned opposite their names, depositing the same with the secretary of their county society as soon after receiving this circular as convenient, that specimens may be obtained and arranged by the time of the next regular meeting of the Board, which will commence on the 17th of next month. (January,) to be sent by the secretary of each county society, (with models of farm implements, and native minerals, when these can be procured,) by express, (or private conveyance, when opportunity offers,) in parcels as follows: Of wheat, and other small grains and seeds, one pint each. Corn in the ear, one half dozen ears. Two samples each of the various fruits and vegetables upon which premiums were awarded, and samples of wool.

Wheat—A. B. Bradley, Nathan Moore.

Corn—Elijah Elliott, J. D. Ralston.

Oats—

Clover Seed—

Timothy Seed—

Apples—S. W. St. John, P. Klossenstein.

Potatoes—J. D. Ralston, Elijah Elliott.

Wool—G. & M. Warner, Addison Fay.

The effort will hereafter be made to obtain a renewal of specimens immediately after the close of the annual county fairs, to be selected from articles drawing premiums. By this means delegates from county societies to the annual meetings in December, will have a bird's-eye view of all the county fairs in Ohio, in the departments of fruit, grain, seeds, and vegetables, as also in the article of wool. All articles so contributed, being labeled with the name of the producer, (grains and seeds in glass jars,) a key will at once be furnished, by which an interchange or purchase of grains and vegetables may be made, promising certainty in the results, and laying the foundation for material upon which to base a reciprocal interchange of grains and seeds with agricultural societies in our own and in foreign countries.

G. SPRAGUE,

Cor. Sec. Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

THE BRAZIL NUT.—How many out of the thousands who eat this exceedingly rich nut, know in what shape it is taken from the tree on which it grows! Not many, we believe. They eat them from an angular shaped shell, and, no doubt, imagine that shell is the only one which covers them, while the fact is eight or more of them are encased in a thick and very hard shuck, requiring much labor to remove it. The nearest comparison we can think of, is an orange—the peel of which represents the thick and hard shuck we speak of, while the nuts are represented by the parts of the orange, which, it is known, can be divided up into quarters or eighths, as one chooses to eat it.

The shucks, of themselves, are a curiosity, and may be handed to a company of a dozen, and the chance is that not one of the dozen will be able to tell what they are.

THE CHINESE WALL.—Dr. Bowring, in a lecture on China, which he delivered at Bolton, England, stated that if all the bricks, stones, and masonry of Great Britain were gathered together, they would not be able to furnish material enough for the Wall of China; and that all the buildings in London put together would not make the towers and turrets which adorn it.

THE PRESS OF MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Advertiser gives a list of all the papers and periodicals published in that state; it foots up as follows: Dailies 6, tri-weeklies 2, semi-weeklies 2, weeklies 65, monthlies 7, quarterlies 1—total 83.

The Poor Weaver and the Rich Students.

There was once a poor weaver who became known to three rich students, who, seeing that the man was very poor, gave him for house-keeping a hundred dollars. The weaver was overjoyed at the gift, and resolved on employing it to the greatest advantage, but would first for a time feast his eye on the shining money. He would not tell his wife of his good fortune, who happened just then to be from home, and concealed the money where no one would think of looking for it, namely, among some old rags. One day, while he was out, a rag collector came to the house, and his wife sold him the whole bundle of rags for a few pence. Now there was grief of heart when the weaver returned, and his wife, full of joy, showed him the trifle of money she got for her old rags.

When a year had passed the three students came again, hoping to find the weaver in comfortable circumstances; instead of which they found him poorer than ever, and on expressing wonder for this, he informed them of his misfortune. After warning him to be more careful in future, they gave him another hundred dollars. Now he thought he would be more prudent, so without saying a word to his wife, he hid the money in a dust tub; and this time it fell out just as on the former occasion. His wife exchanged the ashes with a dust man, for two or three pieces of soap, while her husband was just gone out to carry some work to a customer. When he came home and was told of the bargain of the ashes, he was so enraged that he gave his wife a beating.

When another year had passed, the three students came for the third time, and found the weaver in rags and misery. They said, throwing a piece of lead at his feet, "Of what use is a nutmeg to a cow? to give thee money again, would prove us to be greater fools than thou art! We will never come to thee again." Thereupon they went away in anger, and the weaver picked up the piece of lead and laid it upon the window-sill.

Soon after, his neighbor entered the room—he was a fisherman—bade him good day, and said—"My friend, have you perchance a piece of lead, or anything heavy that I can use for my net? for I have just now nothing at hand." The weaver gave him the piece of lead which the students had left, for which the fisherman thanked him, and promised that he should have in return the first large fish he caught. "Very well," replied the weaver, "but it is not worth speaking about." Soon after, the fisherman actually brought a fine fish weighing four or five pounds, and obliged his neighbor to accept it. He immediately cut up the fish and found a great stone in his belly. The stone the weaver also laid on the window-sill. In the evening when it became dark, the stone began to shine, and the darker it grew, the brighter the stone became, and just like a candle. "That's a cheap lamp," said the weaver to his wife; "would thou not like to dispose of it as thou didst the two hundred dollars?" and he placed the stone so evening a merchant chanced to ride past the that it illumined the whole room. The next house, who on seeing the brilliant stone, alighted and entered the room, looked at it and offered ten dollars for it. The weaver answered that it was not for sale. "What, not for twenty dollars?" "Not even for that," replied the weaver. The merchant, however, kept on bidding and bidding for the stone until at last he offered a thousand dollars; for the stone was a precious diamond, and really worth much more. Now the weaver struck the bargain, and was the richest man in the village. His wife would have the last word, and took much credit to herself, saying—"See, husband, how well it was that I threw away the money twice, for thou hast me to thank for this good luck."

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE CORWIN.—Hon. John A. Corwin yesterday filed with the Governor his resignation as Judge of the Supreme Court. His term would have expired on the second Monday of February, 1855.

The farmers in some of the southern counties of Iowa, have been obliged to have recourse to poison, to destroy the wild geese, which have become very destructive to the wheat fields.

The Sidney Line.

By an arrangement consummated on last Tuesday evening, Mr. John W. Carey, of this town, has contracted to construct that part of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad which extends from the bluff on the east bank of the Miami opposite the city of Piqua, through Sidney to a point about four miles north, a distance of fourteen miles. Mr. Carey has advertised for 500 hands, and will commence the work immediately, and from his well known efficiency and go-ahead character, the public may expect confidently, that the work will be put through in as quick time as possible.

On Wednesday, after it became known that Mr. Carey had the contract, and that litigation and difficulty was ended, though damp and unpleasant, the population appeared to have rushed into the streets and public places to congratulate each other and rejoice at the happy result. The bells rang out a merry peal; rockets illumined the air; the boys burnt an immense amount of small fire-works, tar barrels &c., and made the welkin ring with rejoicings, and the field piece, "Black Betty," as Col. Wells has named it, spoke with an emphasis to the country around. To cut the story short, people had a good time generally.—[Sidney Banner.

BRITISH REVIEWS.—The intelligent reader will be glad to be kept posted up as to the editors of the English Quarterlies. It is said that the present editor of the Edinburgh Review is Professor George Cornwall Lewis, late P. M., and Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and author of several works on political economy. The present editor of the North British Review is Professor Fraser.—The Westminster Review is under the direction of several editors, male and female, with John Chapman, the infidel bookseller in London, at its head, both as editor and publisher. Blackwood is conducted by Professor Aytoun, son-in-law of Professor Wilson.—And the London Quarterly, so long under the management of Lockhart, who has resigned his post on account of ill health, is now under the editorial supervision of the Rev. Whitwell Erwin, of Boston, who has been a contributor to the Review for some time past.—[O. S. Journal.

A RIVER FLOWING UNDER A CITY.—The Newark (N. Jersey) Advertiser states that some persons, who were engaged in grading the streets of that city on Saturday last, while working at the corner of Nesbit-street, between High and Summit, came upon a large hole, about twenty feet deep, two feet wide at the mouth, and seven at the bottom. A stream of water five feet deep, running in a southeast direction, was found at the bottom.

President Walker seems to have been cornered in his new Republic of Sonora, California. He invaded, and, as is said, conquered that country, and established there an independent Republic, with a force of but forty-five men, all told. We have accounts to-day that the Mexicans have suddenly fallen upon the new President and his new Republic, and killed fourteen of his forty-five, and driven the rest into the shelter of a house, where they were, at the last accounts, rigorously besieged by overwhelming numbers.

We hope to hear that President Walker, with his remaining misguided followers, have escaped the besiegers and fled back to San Francisco, wiser and better men. But the news we have does not warrant the expectation that this most wild and visionary enterprise will terminate as fortunately. We fear that it will turn out that the invaders have all fallen victims to their own folly and temerity.—[N. Y. Tribune, 9th.

OHIO SENATOR.—The house of representatives of Ohio have fixed on the 24th inst., for a choice of U. S. senator. It remains to be determined whether the senate will concur. The friends of Allen grow more sanguine of his success.

Powell is the youngest county in Kentucky and is a model county for the state. In 1852 the sheriff collected the revenue without reporting a solitary delinquent, and has just made a similar return for the year 1853.

We learn from the Philadelphia Ledger, that there is now lying at the Mint in that city, subject to the call of all who may desire it, over one million of dollars in silver coin. So that all who are in want of change can have it for gold.

Washington grows steadily, though not rapidly. Having no trade or manufactures of its own to build it up, it increases just in proportion to the increase of the central government and the number of its agents. During the past year 629 buildings were erected, and 17,779 feet of side walks laid. It now contains 8,265 dwellings, and 48 churches. The population is estimated to approach 50,000.

THE CRANBERRY.—Mr. Bates, of Billingham, Mass., has succeeded in cultivating the cranberry on upland soils. Heretofore, as is known, this almost indispensable berry has grown wild on the borders of swamps.

Mr. Bates picked from his grounds this season some 300 bushels to the acre. So says the Boston Post. He offers plants, with instructions for planting, at the rate of \$7 per thousand. The season for transplanting is either October or November.

THE BEDINI RIOT.—The Cincinnati police are now undergoing their trial for using excessive authority and violence, in arresting the German procession. From testimony, the whole attack appears to have been senseless and brutal in the extreme. Their duty unquestionably was, to use extreme vigilance in the protection of persons and property within the city, but not to commit violence and murder on a procession entirely peaceable up to the time their assault was made.

Some sixty criminals have been executed in the United States the past year. The number maturing for the same field promises at least no diminution.

PROSPECTUS of the INDEPENDENT.

VOLUME SIXTH, 1854. This well known and widely-circulated journal, conducted by pastors of Congregational churches in New York and vicinity, has nearly completed its fifth year.

In addition to the regular editorial corps, Rev. G. B. Cheever, D. D., (C.) Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, (*), Mrs. Harriet E. Beecher Stowe, (H. E. B. S.), Rev. C. L. Brace (C. L.) and "Minnie Myrtle," (M. M.), are all stated contributors, engaged to write weekly, and will be assisted by most able correspondents at home and abroad, who will do all in their power to make this journal an interesting RELIGIOUS and FAMILY PAPER. The editors are, in truth, "independent," having full and sole control of the columns of the paper.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, if paid strictly in advance.

Clergymen and Postmasters are authorized agents, and are solicited to engage in the work of extending our circulation. Fifty cents commission on each subscriber will be allowed them.

Any person wishing to subscribe, will please enclose in an envelope TWO DOLLARS, and address, to Publisher of the Independent, No. 10 Spruce-street, New York, prepaying the postage, and money so sent will be considered at our risk. Subscriptions forwarded before the first of January next, will entitle subscribers to the remaining numbers of the present volume, free of charge.

The paper will be sent in exchange for one year to any newspaper or monthly periodical that will publish this prospectus, including this notice.

New York, Dec. 1st, 1853.

TWO PRINTERS.—A new edition of the Specimen Book of BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY will be published in September, 1853, and will be given to those proprietors of printing offices who will send for it, or it will be forwarded to them by mail on receipt, in advance, of fifty cents for the postage.

In it are exhibited many articles never before shown; there have been added to the Foundry new varieties of Roman types from Nine-line Pica to Pearl, various imitations of writing, a great number of fancy fonts, Borders both plain and illumined, labor-saving Rules, and a complete foundry of Germans.

The types now manufactured are cast from a new combination of metal of great durability, and are usually kept on hand in large quantities. Every fancy font is sold by weight, and at the printed prices, which are from 10 to 25 per cent. less than those of some other foundries. All other printing materials are furnished at manufacturers' prices, either for cash or credit.

Printers wishing to open accounts with me, or whose dealings have been long suspended, are requested to accompany their orders with city references to prevent delay.

Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the first of August, 1854, and send me one of the papers, will be paid for it in type, when they purchase five times the amount of their bill from me, of my own manufactures, selected from my specimens.

GEORGE BRUCE,
31 Chambers-street, New York.